The Time Piece.

VOL. II. No. 99.

FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM.] NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, MAY 2, 1798. [FOUR CENTS

PUBLISHED ON MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, & FRIDAYS, BY M. L. DAVIS & Co. No. 28, JOHN STREET, NEAR WHITEHALL.

FOR THE TIME PIECE.

THE COMMITTEE OF THE SOCIETY FOR FREE DEBATE, TO THE PUBLIC.

AS the intentions and conduct of the committee of the Society for Free Debate, lately eſtabliſhed in this city, have been miſinterpreted by ſome, and miſrepreſented by others; we conceive it to be our duty, in juſtice to ourſelves, as well with a regard to the information of our fellow citizens, to make the following ſtatement.

When the ſociety was founded, we ſuppoſed that an inſtitution of this nature would be a ſource of entertainment and inſtruction to the community at large; and that by a judicious ſelection of queſtions for debate, an evening in the week might here be paſſed with ſome advantage. Actuated by what we conceived, laudable motives, a deſire to contribute to the inſtruction of our fellow citizens, in the free diſcuſſion of ſuch queſtions as might come before them; and by a proper application of the money collected to charitable purpoſes; we fondly anticipated much benefit would be derived from the exiſtence of ſuch a ſociety. With no other object in view than the general good, uninfluenced by ſiniſter conſiderations, and with earneſt wiſhes to pleaſe all, without incurring the ill will of any; we have ſtudiouſly avoided bringing forward queſtions that might give offence to any ſect or party. Senſible that the queſtion announced for laſt Thurſday evening, was of a *general nature*, embracing the great intereſts of our nation, and calculated by judicious debate, to enlighten, pleaſe and inſtruct, as well as to inſure a large attendance; we feel extremely hurt that ſo much confuſion and diſorder prevailed, as was the caſe on that evening. As members of the community, we are equally intereſted in the tranſactions of the government; our intereſts are deeply connected with the happineſs and proſperity of our country, and we feel an ardent enthuſiaſm in ſupporting the *Freedom* and *Independence* of the United States.

Choſen by a reſpectable number of our fellow citizens, to manage the buſineſs of the ſociety for a limited time; nothing ſhall induce us to deviate from the original principles. The good ſenſe and enlightened underſtanding of the people of New York, will no doubt ſupport us in maintaining that *order* and *decorum* at the regular meetings, which is ſo neceſſary to proſecute with advantage, the purpoſes the ſociety was inſtituted.

By order of the committee,
M. L. DAVIS, Sec'y.

New-York, 28th April 1798.

At a full meeting of the committee of the Society for Free Debate, at Hunter's Hotel, on Saturday evening 28th April 1798. It was unanimouſly reſolved, that the Conſtitution of the ſociety be publiſhed for the information of the citizens.

CONSTITUTION

Of the Society for Free Debate.

1ſt. RESOLVED, That the Society ſhall be governed by a ſtanding committee of nine, elected every ſix months and that this committee chooſe a Preſident and Secretary from their body, in ſuch manner as they may find moſt conducive to the proſperity of the ſociety, and to perform all things neceſſary, of which the Secretary ſhall duly report.

2d. Reſolved, That the Preſident ſhall be inveſted with full power to preſerve the moſt effectual order and decorum, at all meetings of the ſociety and regulate debate.

3d. Reſolved, That the Secretary ſhall faithfully record all tranſactions of the ſociety, and read the ſame when called upon by the Preſident; and publiſh ſuch notices as he may be directed by him.

4th. Reſolved, That the buſineſs of the ſociety ſhall be free and orderly debate, upon any entertaining or intereſting ſubject, the propriety of which ſhall be decided by the Preſident and committee.

5th. Reſolved, That all queſtions for debate ſhall be preſented in writing to the Preſident, who ſhall lay the ſame before the committee; and ſuch queſtions as may be approved of, by them, ſhall be notified to the ſociety eight days prior to debate, and be publiſhed in ſome of the public papers on the Monday preceding the meeting for diſcuſſion.

6th. Reſolved, That all debate ſhall be conducted in the moſt decent language, and ſtudiouſly avoiding all perſonalities, created by paſſion, in the warmth of argument, and whoever violates this rule of decorum, ſhall be reprimanded, and if immediate approved conceſſions are not made, it will then be in the power of the Preſident and committee to expel the offender, who can never be again permitted to viſit the ſociety, provided a majority of the meeting ſhall concur.

7th. Reſolved, That the doors of the hall be kept open for the admiſſion of every perſon who may be diſpoſed to viſit the ſociety, and conform to its rules, by paying, at every meeting, the ſum of one ſhilling into the hands of the Treaſurer, who ſhall be appointed to act in that capacity during the pleaſure of the committee.

8th. Reſolved, That no ſpeaker ſhall exceed fifteen minutes in debate, at one time, without conſent of the ſociety, and ſhall not ſpeak more than once in one evening, if there ſhall be any other gentleman diſpoſed to enter upon a debate.

9th. Reſolved, That the perſon opening the debate ſhall be at liberty to cloſe the ſame; and that any member may move an adjournment of the queſtion.

10th. Reſolved, That all monies unappropriated in defraying the expences of the ſociety at the expiration of every month ſhall be preſerved, in ſuch manner as the committee may direct, for the benefit of ſuch charitable objects, as may be recommended, and found deſerving by them.

11th. Reſolved, That the committee report quarterly the amount of money received, the manner in which it has been expended, and the balance remaining in hand.

By order of the Committee,
M. L. DAVIS, Sec'y.

[The printers in this city are requeſted to give the above a place in their reſpective papers.]

FOR THE TIME PIECE.

THE CLUSTER.—No XXI.

ON YOUTH.

OUR youth how ſhort and tranſient 'tis
How pleaſing, yet how dangerous too!
The paſſions then ho- oft they riſe,
And turn each pleaſure into woe.

Our youth like ſpring with flow'rs abound,
Which grow, and thrive, and promiſe fruit;
But dang'rous weeds infeſt the ground,
And often take too deep a root.

Our youth is ſubject to decay!
Alas! how ſoon it muſt depart;
Not all our tears ſhall cauſe it's ſtay,
But grief with age ſhall wound the heart.

When vig'rous youth has fled each vein,
When wrinkled age comes creeping on,
Perhaps we'll wiſh (but wiſh in vain)
It's exit was not quite ſo ſoon.

Then let's improve the fleeting hour,
While hardy youth doth brace each vein;
Let's ſip the ſweets of pleaſure's pow'r
"For youth ſhall ne'er return again."

Not pleaſures which corrode the heart,
But thoſe which leave not grief behind:
Thy ſweets O friendſhip let me prove,
Forever ſoft, forever kind.

With thoſe of knowledge ever bright,
Which moulder not with age, but grow;
And light the ſoul when the dim ſight,
It's wonted office doth forego.

With blooming Anna gently bound
In Hymen's ſilken eaſy chain:
When pleaſures ſuch as theſe I've found,
I'll reſt content ſecure from pain.

ROMEO.

FOR THE TIME PIECE,

Letter III.

TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

NATIONS Sovereign, and independent, acknowledge no ſuperior, they poſſeſs the perfect right of regulating their concerns, in the manner moſt productive of their own intereſts and happineſs, provided they do not commit injuſtice to any other power, or contravene the general laws of nature and morality; nevertheleſs if they poſſeſs rights to be ſtrenuouſly and inviolably maintained, ſo likewiſe they have duties to be punctually and honorably fulfilled.

The laws of morality are written by the hand of the divinity, and are as binding upon nations as they are coercive upon individuals. Deriving their exiſtence from the ſupreme throne of heaven, they are univerſal in their extent and unbounded in their obligation. Unconfined in their operation, they ſpeak a plain, uniform and intelligible language; they conſtitute the baſis of all legitimate law, and ſhould be made the eternal ground work of every political inſtitution. The almighty would have been vaſtly deficient in wiſdom, had he neglected to inſtitute regulations for the moral government of his creation. If genuine religion reſpects our duties towards heaven, it equally regards our inviolable obligations toward mankind.

The duties of empires, as well as of individuals, may be conſidered as originating from the relations in which they are mutually placed, and the connections which reciprocally bind them to each other: Contiguity of ſituation and the habits of intercourſe, render the welfare of one nation, in ſome meaſure, dependent upon the affairs and inſtrumentality of another. They ſometimes create an unity, and ſometimes produce a diſparity of intereſts. It has been the effect of inordinate ambition and artificial polity, to multiply the cauſes of difference and the ſources of diſſention; for ſeldom does it happen that the ſafety and proſperity of one people is truly incompatible with the welfare and happineſs of another.

Strictly ſpeaking, there but ſeldom exiſts the ſmalleſt neceſſity for treaties between nations. The general laws of morality are abundantly ſufficient for the regulation of every poſſible concern; it would be difficult for the moſt experienced juriſt to mention a ſolitary inſtance in which this general law would be vague, uncertain, or ſilent in its determinations. Even the proſperity of commerce requires not the interference of national compacts or convention. Fatal experience of ages muſt have fully convinced, that commerce is ever in the moſt flouriſhing condition, when permitted to flow in its genuine and natural channels.

To remedy the inconveniences ariſing from the uncertainty and the obſcurity frequently ſuppoſed to exiſt in this univerſal law, a ſpecies of ſecondary inſtitution has gradually obtained, and been eſtabliſhed rather by the tacit admiſſion and the ſilent acquieſcence, than by the poſitive adoption of the countries in which its empire is acknowledged. This ſecondary inſtitution is generally denominated, the law of nations. Its evidences are principally to be diſcovered in the writings of the learned juriſts and expoſitors, who have profeſſedly written upon the ſubject. While its ſanction and its operative obligation, in moſt caſes, depends upon its accordance or its identity with the general laws of nature; it likewiſe abounds with many poſitive and artificial regulations, which are indebted for their authority to the conſent and approbation of the nations who have yielded to its influence.

How far the United States are bound in juſtice or ſound policy by the poſitive or ſecondary branch of the law of nations, is a queſtion that would conſtitute an intereſting, curious, and by no means uſeleſs ſubject of reſearch.

Beſides the law of nations, uſually conſidered of general and extenſive operation, it has been the policy of various ſtates to enter into mutual treaties or conventions, partially binding upon the contracting parties. Sometimes they have related to war and defence; and ſometimes to one of theſe objects excluſively. Sometimes they have regarded only affairs of merchandize; at others they have extended to political as well as commercial relations. It may with propriety be queſtioned whether the rage of treaties has not been carried to exceſs: certain it is, that they frequently multiply the embarraſſments of a government, engender apprehenſion and difficulties, and too often give birth to the moſt inveterate diſſention and hoſtilities.

Unperplexed and unſhackled with treaties, the natural policy of a nation, is as evident as the impreſcriptible decrees of juſtice. While foreign empires are engaged in war, and ardently meditating the deſtruction of each other, diſconnected with either by any conventional ſtipulation, the neutral nation by obſerving the ſtricteſt impartiality in her meaſures, may preſerve peace without impeaching her dignity, infringing her engagements, or endangering her independence.

Treaties may juſtly be conſidered as an abridgment of national independence, inſomuch as they diminiſh our natural liberty of action, as far as they afford to one nation ſuperior advantages to another, they operate as an infraction of that univerſal principle of juſtice, which places every empire, and every people, upon the moſt perfect equality; they ſeldom fail to excite the jealouſy and diſſatisfaction of ſuch powers, as conceive themſelves injured by their ſtipulations; if their terms

and engagements are in affirmance of their decrees of national law, or of national jurisprudence, they may in general be considered as unnecessary, and a matter of supererogation. But if on the contrary they operate in contravention of usual and established principles, they are considered as injurious, by such governments, whose rights are affected by their establishment.

It is true, that some cases do exist in which conventional stipulations may produce the most politic and beneficial effect. But these cases are few in number, and should be confined to such matters in which the interests of the contracting parties are exclusively concerned. In this manner the disagreements between nations may receive a wise and liberal adjustment, and future contentions become prudently avoided. Disputes between their respective citizens and subjects may be referred to an amicable and important tribunal and hostilities between the countries, become entirely prevented.

Commercial and maritime regulations may also be formed with regard to matters solely appertaining to the trade and navigation of the contracting powers. But the policy even of commercial treaties may be deemed exceedingly questionable. Why should one nation allow to another advantages, superior to the rest of mankind? To gratify the interest of one party, why should she awaken the jealousy and excite the resentment of other nations? If the habits of commerce produce national prejudices or partiality. Treaties by creating national attachments have a tendency to strengthen and increase these partialities, they too degenerate into governmental political engagements.

If these principles are founded in justice, placed as you are at the head of our executive department they challenge your serious and deliberate attention. Lysander believes them to be established in rational policy, and peculiarly applicable to the situation of the United States. Separated from the European world by the barrier of an immeasurable ocean, why should we engage in their controversies and become a party in their innumerable contentions? Nature has indulgently divided us from the transatlantic hemisphere; why should we become the voluntary victims to the fury of the storms which agitate and desolate its empires?

Distant from the present hapless theatre of bloodshed, the United States are admirably situated for the tranquil enjoyment of the advantages of empire and independence. Comprehending within her extensive territories, every variety of soil and climate, our productions when cultivated by the improving hand of art, would afford us all the wealth and treasures which spring from the beneficial union of commerce and manufactures. Exuberantly furnished with all the articles deemed necessary to the support of human existence, we are amply supplied with most of the luxuries and superfluities of life. Our friendship and our trade is infinitely more advantageous to the nations of the old world, than their commerce and commodities are beneficial to ourselves. They deprive us of our timber and our grain; they purchase our raw materials, and often return us the same article in its improved and manufactured state. Hence it is, that we yield support to foreign artizans; contribute to the revenues, and invigorate the empires of Europe. It should be the policy of America to render herself *commercially* as well as *politically* independent.

The United States will never acquire a consciousness of their natural energy until they become blessed with an administration who have the ability to appreciate their important services to Europe. In an intercourse with transatlantic states, we ourselves, and not they, are the benefactors. America, therefore, should never condescend to sacrifice her most inestimable advantages upon the altar of European cupidity, and violate the dignity of her empire, by assuming the dishonorable character of a suppliant. An offensive war can never be necessary to preserve our national independence. Our inherent strength is amply sufficient to drive every hostile invader with shame and disgrace from our shores.

Notwithstanding the predatory war of France upon our commerce, and the repeated injuries we have recently received from her maritime hostilities, Great Britain is, and ever was, the most inveterate and formidable enemy to our mercantile prosperity. Deriving all her resources from the vast extension of her trade and manufactures, this *Tyre* of the modern world, has been the cruel scourge and oppressor of every commercial country. The United States, from their infancy, have been the constant, and alas! too generally the resistless object of their jealousy. Even while we remained her affectionate and complaisant colonies, alarmed at the prospect of our rising prosperity, with all the implacable resentment which monopolising avarice could excite, she was fertile in the most criminal expedients to destroy and undermine our commerce. Boasting of her tender relation, and using the specious and imposing name of parent, she behaved with all the insidious inveteracy of a cruel and perfidious rival. Rescued from her detestable usurpation, by the delivering sword of the revolution, it was fondly expected by the patriots of America, that our industrious exertions would no longer be impeded by the paralizing severity of a master. But the cabinet of St. James has been ever remarkable for its fertility in expedient. The United States have yet to make a signal effort to deliver themselves from a dishonorable and oppressive state of vassalage.

Formerly stationed by your country as its representative and ambassador at the court of St. James, is it possible that you can remain ignorant of the perfidious policy of the cabinet of London? Have you yet to acquire the information of its constant and uniform projects to obtain a commercial ascendence? Or will the president betray the interests of his country by placing it under the protection, the tutelage, or the submission of Great Britain? If our habits of commerce are almost exclusively confined to that country, if the prejudices and feelings of our merchants are peculiarly directed in favor of England, it should be the object of genuine policy to extend and diversify rather than to confine the streams of our commerce. Frustrated in their designs to subjugate America by the power of their arms, and the united efforts of their numerous and ferocious mercenaries, it became the boast of the British ministry, that England would soon monopolize the advantages of American commerce without incurring the expence and the dangers of contributing to American protection; that by submitting to our claim of independence which they were no longer in a condition to oppose, they only facilitated the completion of an event which would soon have become inevitable, and which, by diminishing the sources of contention, would eventually prove advantageous to the interest of their empire. Volumes have been written upon this interesting subject, in which the designs of England have been fully and faithfully developed. Such publications, while they soothed her disappointed pride, and presented an enchanting and flowery prospect to her view, should have excited the jealousy and awakened the vigilant caution of our councils, with respect to designs so insidious and so fatal to our welfare and independence.

After a long and successless conflict on the part of Great Britain, compelled at length to submit to our separation from her empire, it has been her subsequent study to invigorate and maintain her commercial ascendency, and so fully has she succeeded in her projects that she has not only monopolized, but even in a great measure *Anglified* the commerce of America, for among the merchants who have assumed the privileges of the American name, how few are substantially and in reality citizens of America! The laws of Great Britain, from which country they have principally migrated, still claim them as her subjects and demand their fidelity and inviolable allegiance. Can the magic of naturalization, even when accompanied with the formalities or the solemnity of an oath of abjuration, divest those individuals of the principles, the prejudices, and the partiality imbibed in early education, confirmed by habitude, strengthened by arrogance, and increased by insuperable ignorance? No, Sir, the unconquerable prejudices of this formidable body of English adventurers are strongly rooted into the foundation of their existence. While they flatter your person, and lavish the most fulsome adulation upon your administration, they view the people of America with a spirit of the most inveterate and malicious detestation. If they profess an admiration to our constitution or our government, it is occasioned by their odious assimilation to the features of a British monarchy. Is it honorable or worthy of an American president to boast of the favors or calculate upon the friendship of such men? Such are the respectable merchants! Such the patriotic chambers of commerce who have the arrogant presumption to address you! If it has happened that a few degenerate Americans have disgraced themselves by an alliance with a British faction, it is because a *federal* administration has permitted a commercial tyranny to become established within the bosom of our country and because tory chambers of commerce and tory bank directors, have rendered a criminal abandonment of public principles subservient or essential to the promotion of private interests.

Before you draw the sword in favour of American commerce, Lysander conjures you to consider with attention the nature and situation of that commerce. Your countrymen will never engage with ardour in a war, unless you can convince them of its justice, or its absolute expediency. If France commits depredations on the property of English subjects, shall that be considered as an injury to the virtuous yeomanry of America? And must American blood be wantonly lavished in support of British treasures? Whatever deceptive sophistry your administration may use upon the subject, it is a fact, notorious to the world, that a numerous proportion, if not an actual majority of merchants, notwithstanding the formality of an American naturalization, are British subjects, actuated by British principles, and recognised by English laws. Those individuals are the principal proprietors of the vessels, and owners of the cargoes traversing the ocean under the protection of the American flag. While the laws of England challenge them as the imprescriptible subjects of her empire, is it a justifiable cause of hostility against France, that she refuses to acknowledge them as legitimate citizens of America? Admitting that it may with propriety be affirmed that it is the duty as well as the policy of our government to support a naturalization, effected under the influence and operation of our national code of jurisprudence Lysander will reply, that the objections can only extend to the persons whose conduct has evinced them to be conscientiously bound by the solemn oath of abjuration to Great Britain; for while they retain their predilection and their prejudices in favour of that country, they violate the substance of their oath of abjuration, and by incurring the guilt of deliberate perjury, forfeit the privileges of American citizenship and protection.

It requires a greater proportion of influence, ability and eloquence than you, Sir, can boast, to engage the feelings and sentiments of the people of America in favour of Great Britain. The French republic have long been conscious that the commerce of England is the foundation of her national strength and maritime superiority, and they have deliberately resolved to destroy her monopolizing tyranny. A merchant of London will not cease to be an Englishman by changing his residence to the meridian of Philadelphia, nor would the transportation of English merchandize to this side of the Atlantic affect an allowable transfer of property. France, Sir, will never become the dupes of such deplorable artifices: as long as we retain our fraudulent connection with England, we will infallibly incur reprisals on the part of France.

Alexander refused to contend at the Olympic games until kings became the combatants. Shall we less wise engage in controversies still more idle until we have considered the consequences, and estimated the value of the prize. In sacrificing the tranquility of our country, we have every blessing to lose: it remains for you, Sir, to inform your countrymen what advantages they have to gain? it is easy for us to become a party in the war, but, alas! who can inform us at what distant period we may again congratulate ourselves upon the welcomed return of peace? Let it not be said that during the æra of your presidency the strength of America, which was so recently exerted against the preponderance of British tyranny, became directed against the nation by whom we were assisted, the principles for which we bled and the liberty for which we so honourably contested.

Three letters have already flown from my pen, and yet the subject proposed as the principal topic of discussion has scarcely been considered. The observations hitherto made are still introductory to a much more important and interesting picture. The task is arduous, but the errors of your administration have rendered it indispensable.

Lysander considers neutrality as the natural position of America. That state comprehends the notion of obligation as well as the idea of right. Unless equal in its operation, it is fraudulent and insidious. Unless impartial towards all the belligerent powers, it is productive of animosity, and infallibly preparative to a state of actual hostility.

It will be vain and fruitless for your advocates to affirm that your measures have been conciliatory or pacific, while the uniform language of your councils has been hostile and insulting. Your endeavous to cast the exclusive burthen of reproach upon the directory of France for the failure of your negotiation, will have but little influence on those who have observed your evident partiality in favor of Great Britain, and the irritable disposition you have uniformly evinced towards the French republic. Believe me Sir, your system of politics has been carried sufficiently far; the welfare of America requires a reformation in the cabinet! Let us then pause for a moment before we finally commit the safety of our country as well as the dignity of our government. It will be better to suspend our commerce than to abandon the peace of the United States to the discretionary mercy, of the English merchants. All the people of America know that a large proportion of the ships and merchandize which sail under the auspices of our colours are in reality the property of Britons. That the officers are infected with English prejudices and actuated by English passions. If the inhabitants of Britain are permitted to arm under the sanction of the American character and flag, their inveterate resentments will occasion aggressions and irregularities upon the ocean, and the peace and prosperity of our country, fall a hapless sacrifice to the imperious pride and haughty ambition of Great Britain.

LYSANDER.

Note. In the preceding letter the recal of Mr. Munro was inadvertently mentioned as an act of your administration. Lysander hastens to acknowledge the mistake. Heaven knows that even your enemies have but little reason to wish that your absurdities were more numerous.

Domestic Intelligence.

PHILADELPHIA, *APRIL 28.*

Yesterday arrived the brig Amiable Creole, captain Stoy, from Rotterdam, which place he left the 13th March. Captain S. informs, that previous to his departure from thence, the Dutch fleet were nearly ready for sea. There were five 74's (3 of which were entirely new) besides frigates at Rotterdam. The whole composing a fleet equal to what they had before their defeat by Admiral Duncan last year. They were nearly ready for sea, and it was expected, if the full complement of men could not be otherwise procured, impressment would be immediately resorted to. Great numbers of French and Dutch troops were encamped on the Island of Goree opposite to Hellevoetsluys and detachments were continually passing through Rotterdam for the place of embarkation. The Batavian fleet was hourly expected for the purpose of receiving the troops destined for the projected invasion, which was the constant subject of conversation among all ranks of people in Holland.

No neutral flag appeared to be exempted from the depredations of the French privateers. Several Prussian, Danish and Swedish vessels, had lately been taken and sent into the ports of Holland—one of

them a Dane, from Amsterdam to Lisbo, had a large sum of money on board for the Queen of Portugal, supposed to have been raised on diamonds sent by her court for that purpose.

Schooner Lucretia, Young, Portland, from Tobago, the privateer left Port Rico, the 28th ult. at which time there lay there about 50 sail of American prizes, amongst whom were, the ship New-Jersey, Clay, of Philadelphia, from Canton, captain gone to St. Domingo for trial, and ship Fame, of New-York, mounting 8 guns, sent in by a privateer of 4 guns, three of these unfortunate captains, four mates and six seamen, came passengers in the Sultan.

Ten sail of American prizes lay at St. Eustatia—the harbour of St. Bartholomews is daily blockaded by the French privateers, who are suffered by the Swedish government, not only to capture neutrals under the guns of the fort, but also the vessels belonging to the Island, and send them into St. Martins.

Captain H. further informs, that in consequence of the late instructions from the court of London, respecting neutrals, several privateers were fitting out at St. Kitts, and nine at Antigua, that a brig belonging to, and from Baltimore to Guadaloupe with 800 barrels of flour, had been sent into St. Kitts under those orders, that part of the cargo of the Pigou was landing at Antigua, to pay her salvage of 1—8th—that part of her crew had reached St. Bartholomews, from Guadaloupe, and proceeded for Charleston, and that the remainder had left Guadaloupe, in a row boat, and had since reached Antigua.

The Brig Geo. Packet, from the Havanna, 11 days, was spoke off the Capes of Delaware on the 25th inst. the captain of which informed, that captain Reynolds in a brig, and a schooner belonging to New-York, both for this port, sailed in company with him.

NEW HAVEN, *APRIL 25.*

A useful machine has been invented by Mr. Abel Buel, of this city, for the purpose of planting onions. It is very simple in its construction, and has been found upon experiment very greatly to abridge labour. With this machine one man can perform in the same time the labour of twenty. It moves upon wheels, and can be easily drawn by one man. It opens the trenches, drops the seed, and covers them at one operation.

A machine which performs the same thing in the planting of corn has been invented in the state of Vermont. A gentleman who was in this city a few days since; is about going to Philadelphia for a patent.

The Time Piece.

NEW YORK, APRIL 30.

Capt. Vansise, of the brig Jane, arrived at Philadelphia, in 15 days from Cape Francois, informs, that previous to his sailing, the squadron of frigates from Brest had arrived at the Cape.

The following motion was made on Wednesday in the Senate.

"Resolved—That a committee be appointed to consider whether any, and what provision ought to be made by law, for removing from the territory of the United States, such Aliens Born, not entitled by the constitution and laws thereof, to the rights of citizenship, as may be dangerous to its peace and safety—and providing for returns to be made of aliens that shall be landed from any vessel which shall arrive in any of the ports of the United States—and that permits be granted to such as shall be suffered to reside therein, and to report by bill or otherwise."

—On Friday, the House of Representatives of the United States passed the bill making appropriations for the support of the military establishment for the year 1798. They also went again into the consideration of the bill for newly organizng, arming and disciplining the militia of the United States; and after some time spent therein, the committee rose, and being discharged from a farther consideration of it, the bill was re-committed to a select committee.

A bill was received from the Senate for authorizing the President to procure a number of small vessels to be equipped as gallies or otherwise.

The house adjourned till Monday.

Arrived at Philadelphia on Saturday, the schr. Jane, captain Greenwall, in 46 days from Lisbon.—captain Greenwall confirms the account received here of a treaty being on foot between France and Portugal, at Madrid, under the auspices of the Prince of Peace.—He further informs, that just before he sailed, the British ship Swiftsure of 74 guns, had arrived at Lisbon, with the intelligence of the death of the Dey of Algiers, in consequence of which, our ambassador Mr. Smith, immediately proceeded to Gibraltar in the aforesaid vessel; that only three British ships of war remained at Lisbon with lord St. Vincents—the remainder were off Cadiz.

From the Baltimore Federal Gazette.

To the Editors of the Federal Gazette.

GENTLEMEN,

I saw with much surprise in your paper of yesterday, a paragraph which states that I had received a letter from general Pinckney, in which it is pretended, that he had expressed expectations of having an audience of the French directory with our other ministers plenipotentiary? As I have never received any such information, I beg you will contradict the unfounded report to which I allude; and I am convinced, gentlemen, that your love of truth will induce you to comply with my request, which will greatly oblige

CHARLES L. PINCKNEY HORRY.

Bryden's Hotel, April 26.

WASHINGTON FAMILY.

THIS PRINT, executed by E. Savage, of Philadelphia, is now ready for delivery to subscribers, at No 66, Nassau street.

May 2. 3t.

For publication by Subscription,

A celebrated and much admired new Novel,

ENTITLED,

THE CHILDREN OF THE ABBEY.

A Tale, in Four Volumes.

BY REGINA MARIA ROCHE,

Author of the Maid of the Hamlet, and Vicar of Lansdown

"A matchless pair,
"With equal virtue form'd and equal grace,
"The same, distinguish'd by their sex alone;
"Her's the mild lustre of the blooming morn,
"And his the radiance of the sun."

THOMSON.

THIS Novel came out in London last year, 1797; we hear of but one copy's having been imported into this city. The avidity with which this has been called for at Mr. Caritat's Circulating Library, and the universal encomiums made upon it by ladies and gentlemen of taste who have perused it, induces us to issue proposals for its republication.

Among the many Works of this kind that have lately appeared, none are more worthy of general approbation than this. The narrative is natural and interesting; the language easy, correct, and, in many instances, elegant, and the sentiments throughout well calculated of supporting the mind under misfortune and calumny, however severe, and that virtue will at last be amply rewarded.

The London edition sold for a dollar and a quarter a volume; we (provided this proposal meets with sufficient patronage) will print it equally well, two volumes in one, at a dollar a volume stitched, or a dollar and a quarter handsomely bound, making two dollars and a half for the set, half the price of the London edition. Each volume to be paid for on delivery.

TO LET.

A FRONT ROOM, in Broad-street, near the City Hall, convenient for an Office. Possession given immediately, by applying at No 32, Broad-street. April 20. 2w.

This day is Published,

No. II.

OF

A NEW AND UNIVERSAL GEOGRAPHY,

(Accompanied with an elegant painted Plate, and a Chart, elegantly engraved, by Rollinson)

Formed into a New and Entire System, describing

ASIA, AFRICA, EUROPE AND AMERICA: With their subdivisions of Republics, Empires, States and Kingdoms.

The extent, boundaries, and remarkable appearances of each country—Cities, towns, and curiosities of nature and art—Also giving a general account of the fossil and vegetable productions of the earth; and of every species of animal. The history of man in all climates, regions, and conditions; customs, manners, laws, government and religion; the state of arts, sciences, commerce, manufactures and knowledge. Sketches of the ancient and modern history of each nation and people. To which will be added, a short View of Astronomy, as connected with geography—of the planetary system, to which the earth belongs—and of the universe in general, being a large and comprehensive Abridgement of Universal Geography.

By JOHN PAYNE

CONDITIONS.

I. The work shall be printed with a good type, on a fine medium paper, made on purpose for it.

II. It shall be comprised in only 28 numbers—each to contain 80 large octavo pages, accompanied with one or more maps or engraving, by eminent artists.

III. A number shall be delivered at least every fortnight, or sooner if possible.—Price to be 25 cents, payable on delivery.

IV. Those who subscribe for the work in volumes to pay 1 dollar and 3 quarters for each volume bound in blue boards.

V. A list of the subscribers names shall be delivered gratis.

☞ Subscriptions received by John Low, No. 332 Water street, by Wm. Willis, No. 19 Cheapside, and by the printer, No. 358 Pearl street.

THE INTERESTING TRAVELS OF JOHN LEDYARD, WITH A SUMMARY OF HIS LIFE,

Are now in the hands of the Printer, and the following Proposals are offered to the Public for Printing the same by Subscription.

CONDITIONS.

I. It shall be printed on fine paper, with a new type, ornamented with a full length portrait of the Author, in the attitude of taking leave, on his departure for Africa.

II. It will be published in a large octavo form, handsomely bound and lettered—calculated to contain between four and five hundred pages, making an elegant library volume.

III. The price to subscribers will be two dollars a volume; one half the money to be paid at the time of subscribing and the remainder on delivery of the Work.

THE solicitude expressed by the public for this long expected Work; the character of the Author, and the celebrity of the travels, render unnecessary, to most Americans, enconiums which are ordinarily used in recommending books to public patronage. To those who have not heard of Mr. John Ledyard and his travels, the following character, extracted from a Work published by the London African Society, may not be amiss:

"FORCIBLY impressed by the objects which he saw, and naturally led to compare them with those which the other regions of the globe had presented to his view, he describes with the energy of an original observer, and exhibits in his narrative the varied effects of similarity and contrast.

—Having traversed the world by water, in his great attempt to do the same by land he had nearly penetrated to the Pacific ocean, when he was seized upon, and banished from her territories by the empress of Russia.—

"On his arrival in England, Sir Joseph Banks told him, knowing his disposition, that he believed he could recommend him to an adventure almost as perilous as the one from which he had returned; and then communicated to him the wishes of the association for discovering the inland countries of Africa.

"Ledyard replied, that he had always determined to traverse the continent of Africa as soon as he had explored the interior of North America; and as Sir Joseph had offered him a letter of introduction, he came directly to the writer of these memoirs. I spread the map of Africa before him, and tracing a line from Cairo to Sennar, and from thence westward, in the latitude and supposed direction of the Niger, I told him that was the route by which it was desired that Africa might, if possible, be explored. I asked him when he would set out—"*To-morrow morning,*" was his answer: But before I had learned from the note the name and business of my visitor, I was struck with the manliness of his person, the breadth of his chest, the openness of his countenance, and the inquietude of his eye.

"His person was remarkably expressive of activity and strength; his manners, though unpolished, were neither uncivil or unpleasing: Little attentive to difference of rank, he seemed to consider all men as his equals, and as such he respected them: His genius, though irregular, was original and comprehensive;—ardent in his wishes, yet calm in his deliberations; daring in his purposes, but guarded in his measures; impatient of controul, yet capable of strong endurance; adventrous beyond the conception of ordinary men, yet wary, and considerate, and attentive to all precautions; he appeared to be formed by nature for atchievements of hardihood and peril.

March 16. tf.

AT H. CARITAT'S

CIRCULATING LIBRARY,

Pearl street, No. 93,

WILL be sold this day, at one shilling a piece, the new Catalogue of his Library, containing beyond 1200 numbers, which form about 4000 vols. and fill up 64 pages, on account of its accuracy respecting either the titles, nature, merit or form of the works, as well as the names of their authors. In order to understand the full improvement of the whole, H. Caritat begs of his friends to consider that of the books contained in the catalogue of the Library he formerly bought, the greatest part he either never had, or that they were imperfect, or worn out. It is therefore by every exertion in his power, that he availed himself of the means this place could afford to form a good collection, having expunged of the old one with the great severity what could give no satisfaction to his subscribers. He has likewise already provided himself with a sufficient number of duplicates, so that at the ensuing season the subscribers in town may not suffer from those in the country, which last he will endeavour to accomodate in the most easy terms; and as now for a further rapid and steady improvement, he cannot entirely depend on the occasional importation of books in this city H. Caritat from this period will have a direct correspondence with London in order first to get what he could not find here, and to have for the future regularly and speedily forward to him every thing new that may suit his customers.

February 5th, tf

CLEAN LINEN AND COTTON RAGS BOUGHT AT THIS OFFICE.

Selected Poetry.

A FAVOURITE AIR,

Sung by Mr. RYDER, *as the Marquis, in the celebrated Opera of the* BASKET MAKER.

BY me the *honeſt* man be priz'd,
His blood with tinkers blended,
And let the *raſcal* be deſpis'd,
From Clovis though deſcended.
That fools *ſhould reverence* claim from blood,
Fly hence the baſe deluſion;
He's truly noble, who is good,
Hem, this is *conſtitution*.

Hard knocks abroad, when I was young,
I got upon this hard head:
With little creſs, on button hung,
I was at home rewarded.
But to make up for tides of blood,
A patriot effuſion,
I drink my own, and country's good,
Hem! this is *conſtitution*.

When ſnows ſhall fall, tho' we retire,
Should age make man unhappy?
I'll ſit beſide my cheerful fire,
And laugh, and take my nappy.
When at my door grim Death ſhall knock,
And think to make intruſion,
Pray call again, ſays I, old cock,
For here lives *conſtitution*.

DICK'S PLEA FOR BEATING HIS WIFE.

SINCE beauty they ſay n'er ſo lovely appears,
As when the fair nymph is diſſolv'd into tears;
To know then how ſolid this maxim will prove,
Dick beats pretty Peggy to heighten his love,

By order of Richard Harriſon, eſq; Recorder of the City of New York.

NOTICE is hereby given, to all the creditors of Thomas Bloodgood of the city of New York, merchant, an inſolvent debtor, that they ſhew cauſe, if any they have, before the ſaid Richard Harriſon, by Monday, the fourth day of June next, at ten o'clock of the forenoon of the ſame day, why an aſſignment of the ſaid Thomas Bloodgood's eſtate ſhould not be made, and he be diſcharged, according to the directions of an act, entitled, "An Act giving relief in caſes of Inſolvency;" paſſed the twenty firſt day of March, 1788. Dated this fifth day of April, 1798. Thomas Bloodgood.

E. Leavenworth and Co. petitioning creditors.

April 11. 6w. W.

JOHN S. HUNN,

NOTARY PUBLIC AND CONVEYANCER;
No. 51 Murray-Street, oppoſite the College.

BEGS leave to inform his friends in this City, and the Public in general, that he continues to draw every kind of Inſtrument in the Conveyancing line with neatneſs and preciſion, and in the moſt reaſonable terms. From a long practice and attention to the conveyancing buſineſs, he has the flattering Expectation of tendering general ſatisfaction.—He alſo copies, reduces, enlarges and ornaments MAPS and DRAFTS of Houſes, Buildings or Lands, either from Original Plans, Maps, Fieldbooks, or Deeds, or from deſcription; and in ſuch a manner and at ſuch prices as he truſts, will meet the approbation of thoſe who are pleaſed to employ him. March 29.

SASHES FOR SALE.

MATTHEW HAWKINS, Saſh-Maker and Glazier No. 9 George Street, near the ſhip-yards, has on hand and for ſale, a large quantity of 24 light ſaſhes, 8 by 6, which he will ſell painted and Glazed at 8d per. light 24 light ditto. 7 by 9, at 12d. He has alſo on hand, a large ſtock of various other ſizes, ſuch as 10 by 8, 11 by 9, 12 by 10, 14 by 10, 15 by 11, &c.—Which will be ſold on low terms. Show-windows, Sliding-glaſs, Caſes for Stores, executed at the above place with accuracy and diſpatch.

N. B. Orders as uſual, for town or country, performed at the ſhorteſt notice.

March 26. t. f.

AN APPRENTICE WANTED to a genteel mechanical profeſſion. Apply to Alexander Gordon, No. 40, William-ſtreet.

Juſt Publiſhed,
Price 3s.

A SCRIPURAL VIEW
OF THE
Riſe of the Heathen, Jewiſh and Chriſtian Monarchies in the World:

With an account of the diſſolution of the preſent European ſyſtem, according to the Prophecies of Iſaiah, Daniel, John in the Revalation, and others. Printed and ſold by J. BUEL, No. 74, William-Street.

April 2. 1m.

FRESH GARDEN SEEDS.

A General aſſortment of ſeeds for ſale by the ſubſcriber, at Brooklyn, viz. Beans, peas, cabbage, carrot, beet, parſnip, leeks, cellary, perſely, radiſh, turnip, lettuce, and onion ſeeds

JOHN HASTINGS,

Gardener, oppoſite to the methodiſt church, Brooklyn, where may likewiſe be had, fruit and foreſt trees.

Orders left at the office of the Time Piece will be attended to, Sept. 15. tf

Printing Ink Manufactory.

JOHN BOWEN,

ACQUAINTS the Printers in the United States, that he has eſtabliſhed an Ink Manufactory in New-York, and will be able to furniſh kegs of any ſize on reaſonable terms for caſh, equal to any imported, delivered on board of any veſſel, or left at any other place in this city.

J. Bowen is lately arrived from London, where he ſupplied ſome of the moſt reſpectable printing houſes with ink of his manufacture, which was much approved of. Orders fulfilled with the utmoſt attention—to be paid for on delivery. Letters poſt paid, and addreſſed to 340 Pearl ſtreet, duly attended to.

The printers of papers in the different commercial towns, are requeſted to give this anvertiſement a place for the better encouragement of the undertaking.

For Printing by Subſcription,

A COLLECTION OF ESSAYS,
Proſe and Poetical.
By MARGARETTA V. FAUGERES.

CONDITIONS.

1. IT ſhall be printed on good paper, with a handſome type, ſimilar to that of the former volume, and ornamented with an engraving.

2. IT will contain about 300 pages, and delivered to ſubſcribers at *ſix ſhillings* ſtitched, or neatly bound and lettered at *one dollar*.

3. IT will be put to preſs as ſoon as a ſufficient number of ſubſcribers are obtained to defray the expences of printing.

TO thoſe who have read the works of Mrs. FAUGERES, annexed to the writings of her mother Mrs. BLEECKER, not long ſince publiſhed, no recommendation is neceſſary: Thoſe who admire, and wiſh to encourage original and correct American genius, may expect ample gratification from the peruſal of this collection.

The contents of this volume, as well as of the former, being miſcellaneous and entirely unconnected, it may be bound as a ſeparate book, or as a ſecond volume of the works of Mrs. Bleecker and Mrs. Faugeres. [The Publiſher.

☞ Subſcriptions will be received by T. KIRK, No. 112 Chatham ſtreet; at the READING ROOM, in Water ſtreet, and at the different Bookſtores in this city.

PROPOSALS,
BY ARONDT VAN HOOK,
Proprietor of the Reading Room,
FOR PUBLISHING BY SUBSCRIPTION,

AN APPEAL
TO
IMPARTIAL POSTERITY.
By MADAME ROLAND,
Wife of the Miniſter in the Interior of France.

CONDITIONS.

Theſe ſcarce and very valuable Hiſtorical Memoirs, which ran through two London editions in a few months, will be compriſed in two volumes, octavo, of 400 pages each.

They will be printed on fine paper and a new type, and delivered to ſubſcribers, neatly bound and lettered, at one dollar and fifty cents per volume; one third of the ſubſcription money to be paid on delivery of the firſt volume, the remainder when the work is compleated.

To printers, bookſellers and others, who acquire ſubſcriptions, the uſual allowance will be made.

☞ Subſcriptions are taken at the Reading Room, No. 149. Water ſtreet, the Printing Office, No. 149 Pearl ſtreet, and the different Bookſtores in this City.

As ſoon as a ſufficient number of Subſcribers are obtained, the Work will be put to preſs, and compleated with the utmoſt diſpatch. February 1. tf.

REFINED SUGAR.

LOAF and Lump Sugar, for ſale at the Sugar Houſe, in Liberty (late Crown) ſtreet. Orders left at the Sugar Houſe, or with the ſubſcriber, No. 170 Front Street, will be immediately attended to. Where alſo may be had a few Bags of India Sugar.

March 26. DAVID GELSTON.

As ſoon as a ſufficient number of Subſcribers can be procured, will be publiſhed

AN EPIC POEM,
IN TWELVE BOOKS,
ENTITLED

THE COLUMBIAD;

CONTAINING,

A HISTORY of America, from its earlieſt ſettlement to the acknowledgment of her Independence, with the principal battles, ſieges, &c. which led to that event. The author has procured notes illuſtrating hiſtoric and geographic difficulties, from men of the firſt ability in the union; & means, if the profits will permit, to prefix an elegant Copper-plate to each book. The whole work will be publiſhed in *Twelve Numbers*, each of which will be delivered for 4s.

It will be printed on the fineſt paper, illuſtrated by the moſt learned Annotations, and embelliſhed by the beſt plates, which can be procured.

Subſcriptions will be taken in at the Offices of the Minerva, Argus, and Time-Piece, New-York; Aurora, and M. Carey's book-ſtore, Philadelphia; and at the Chronicle and Mercury offices, Boſton; and all the other Book-ſtores and Printing-offices on the continent.

October 9th, —tf fw

NOTICE.

H. Caritat's Circulating Library, now 93 Pearl-ſtreet, will be moved on the firſt of May to 153 Broadway, nearly oppoſite Oſwego market.

For Sale at ſaid Library, an elegant copy of Creuden's Concordance beſides the following French works—Abrege de l'Hiſtoire Romain avec 27 belles eſtampes, Eſprit de Mirabeau. on Manual de l'Homme d'Etat, des publicins des fonctionaries des Orateurs, Economie Politique Moderne, par Hertzfchwand, Influence des Paſſions ſur le bonheur des individus et des nations, par la Barone de Staël, Elegies de Cibales baiſers de Jean II. Contes et Nouvelles avec gravures, par Mirabeau, Eſſai ſur le deſpotiſme par le meme, Introduction generale a l'etude de la Politique des Finances et du Commerce, par Beaufobre, Origine de tous Cultes, par Dupuis, La Henriade de Voltaire, Contes Moraux, par Marmontel, Fables de la Fontaine, œuvres d'Helvetius, Boileau, Racine, Laburuyere, Nouveaux Romans, etc.

April 25. tf.

PAPER MAKERS.

Wanted,

TWO or three journeymen paper makers, who are compleatly maſters of their buſineſs, and whoſe characters are good. Conſtant employment will be given, and their wages paid regular. They muſt agree for a ſtated term. For further particulars, apply at the Office of the Time Piece.

TO PRINTERS!

For Sale,

AN excellent Printing Preſs, almoſt new, with a Marble Stone, of the firſt quality,
A Font of Small Pica, half worn, *Wt*, 200
A Font of Long Primer, do. 200
A Font of Brevier, do. 100

ALL Perſons having demands againſt the eſtate of Matthew Gilleſpy, deceaſed, are requeſted to deliver the ſame at William Cumming's, No. 25 William-ſtreet, for ſettlement; and thoſe indebted are alſo requeſted to make immediate payment.

CATHARINE GILLASPY, Adminiſtratrix

March 21. 3tw. 6w.

A handſome Country Houſe.

TO LET,

And Poſſeſſion given on the 1ſt May.

THAT elegantly ſituated HOUSE on Long-Iſland, directly oppoſite Corlaer's Hook, containing 9 rooms and 6 fire-places, and a Garden if required. The ſituation is ſo agreeable that it requires no farther recommendation. For terms apply to

FRANCIS TITUS.
Near the premiſes.

Buſhwick, April 16. 2w.

William & Alexander O'Brien,
STUCCO-PLAISTERERS,
No. 33, Chapel-ſtreet,

(Who executed the ornaments in the French Bank, under the inſpection of Mr. John L. Moore, likewiſe the ornament ceiling in the Tontine Bank, under the inſpection of Mr. George Dooke.)

BEGS leave to inform their friends in this city and the public in general that they intend to ſupply all maſter-builders with different kinds of enrichments in Stucco, ſuitable for cornices for rooms of any ſize, to be executed at the ſhorteſt notice. Likewiſe ornament friezes of any deſign, and put up on moderate terms if required. They will alſo execute ornamental ceilings, center pieces, flowers in halls, ornament nicches, breaſt of chimnies, &c. &c. on the moſt reaſonable terms ever offered in America, and in ſuch a manner as they truſt will merit the approbation of thoſe who are pleaſed to employ them.

N. B. Orders from the country executed on the ſhorteſt notice.

April 11. 6t.

BOARDING & LODGING.

BOARDING and Lodging may be had at No. 22 Cedar ſtreet, on reaſonable terms, by the week, month, or any longer period. Enquire as above. 1aw.

December 11. tf

HATS.

PETER VANDERHOEF, Jun. HATTER,
No. 49, Water-ſtreet, near Coenties Slip,

INFORMS his friends and cuſtomers that he manufactures, and has conſtantly in readineſs for ſale upon the loweſt terms,

MEN'S & BOYS' AMERICAN HATS

OF every quality—*Alſo*, Ladies and Childrens Engliſh imported Hats, to be ſold by the ſingle hat, dozen, or larger quantity as may beſt ſuit the purchaſer.—A generous allowance will be made to thoſe who purchaſe by the quantity to ſell again.

April, 26. 1m.